

Franklin Institute

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Baldwin was born in Elizabethtown, N.J. He became interested in tools and mechanical devices when he was apprenticed to a jeweler during his youth. Baldwin helped found the Franklin Institute and a school for Negro children.

ALFRED D. CHANDLER, JR.

BALDWIN, ROBERT (1804-1858), served twice as joint premier of the Province of Canada. He and Louis H. La Fontaine held office as premiers from 1842 to 1843 and from 1848 to 1851.

In 1848, Baldwin and La Fontaine gained a parliamentary form of government for the Province of Canada. Under this form of government, the leaders of the majority party in the elected Legislative Assembly controlled the province. Before 1848, a governor appointed by the British government held power. His supporters in the Legislative Council, the upper house of the provincial government, had often blocked legislation passed by the Assembly. In 1850, Baldwin helped transform King's College, an Anglican school, into the University of Toronto.

Baldwin was born in York, Upper Canada (now Toronto, Ont.). In 1836, he was appointed to the Executive Council of Upper Canada, which advised the British governor. He was named to the Province of Canada's Executive Council in 1841. He resigned from both councils when the British governors opposed his efforts to gain parliamentary government.

WILLIAM ORMSBY

BALDWIN, STANLEY (1867-1947), served as prime minister of Great Britain three times. His leadership in the Conservative revolt against David Lloyd George in 1922 led to his selection as prime minister in 1923 (see **LYDD GEORGE, DAVID**). His proposal for tariff reform brought his defeat early in 1924.

Ten months later, Baldwin returned to power. He effectively handled the General Strike of 1926, a strike in sympathy for coal miners facing longer hours and less pay. Baldwin was defeated in 1929 after failing to deal successfully with unemployment. He served his third term from 1935 to 1937, and was influential in the crisis attending the abdication of Edward VIII in 1936 (see **EDWARD [VIII]**). Baldwin was born in Bewdley, England, in what is now the county of Hereford and Worcester.

ALFRED F. HAVIGHURST

BALDWIN OF FLANDERS. See **BYZANTINE EMPIRE** (The Crusades); **CRUSADES** (Fourth Crusade).

BALE. See **COTTON** (Ginning and Baling); **HAY**.

BALEARIC ISLANDS, *BAL ee AR ihk*, is a group of five major islands and numerous smaller ones that lie east of Spain in the Mediterranean Sea. Palma is the capital of the islands, which form a province of Spain. See **SPAIN** (physical map).

The islands have a population of 522,044, and an area of 1,936 square miles (5,014 square kilometers). Majorca, the largest island, has fine harbors, but in general, the islands have rugged coasts. A mild climate and the islanders' simple way of life have made the islands popular winter resorts. Grapes, olives, oranges, grapefruit, and other fruits flourish there. Manufactures include shoes, ceramics, and metalware.

The Iberians, Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, and Byzantines all invaded the islands. A regiment of Balearic islanders became famous as stone-slingers in Julius Caesar's armies. In the late 700's, the Moors invaded the islands. About 1230, Aragon (now part of Spain) took all the islands except Minorca (taken in 1287).

WALTER C. LANGSAM

See also **MAJORCA**; **MINORCA**.

BALEEN. See **WHALE**.

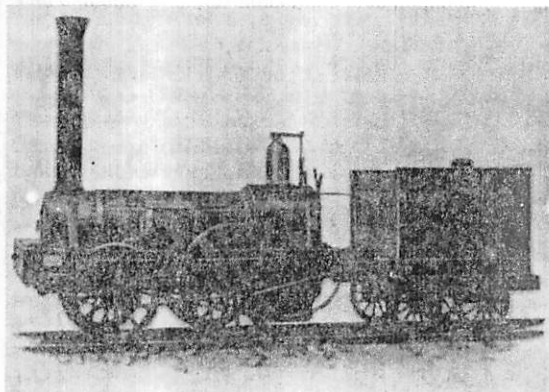
BALFOUR, ARTHUR JAMES (1848-1930), EARL OF BALFOUR, served as British prime minister from 1902 to 1905, and was leader of the Conservative Party for over 20 years. Two famous declarations bear his name. One in 1917 dealt with British support for Palestine as a national home of the Jews (see **BALFOUR DECLARATION**). The other was the report of the 1926 imperial conference which gave official status to the British Commonwealth.

He served as foreign secretary in the coalition war Cabinet of David Lloyd George from 1916 to 1919. He was knighted and became a peer in 1922. He became Conservative leader in the House of Lords, and served as lord president of the council from 1924 to 1929.

Balfour was born in Whittingham, in what is now Lothian Region, Scotland. He attended Eton College and Cambridge University. He was first elected to Parliament in 1874, and served as first secretary for Scotland in 1886, chief secretary for Ireland from 1887 to 1891, and first lord of the treasury from 1895 to 1902.

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BALFOUR DECLARATION was a British government document that dealt with the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour issued it in 1917. The meaning of the declaration was interpreted differently by Arabs and Jews, who both claimed the Palestine region. The document led to a bitter controversy that helped set the stage for continuing conflicts between Arabs and Israelis in the Middle East.



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